FEBRUARY 1, 1787. THE NUMBER 237.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes this method, to inform her old friends and the publick in general that she still continues to keep open the

COFFEE HOUSE

AS FORMERLY,

Where every attention shall be paid to those gentlemen who please to favour her with their custom.

Lodging & Breakfast,

TO BE HAD ON MODERATE TERMS OF

SARAH GILBERT.

RICHMOND, January 1, 1787.

RICHMOND, January 10, 1787.

IN consequence of the late calamitous fire in this city we find ourselves compelled to call on such of our friends, as stand indebted to us for immediate payment. Setting aside the disposition which they must feel, to assist us in our present situation, the very long indulgence which has heretofore been given, to those in our debt, will we are satisfied call for their utmost exertions, and will likewise apologize for our determination, indiscriminately to commence suit against such as are delinquent. —— Our business for the present is transacted in the new house on the main street leading up to the capital. The houses formerly under our occupation, will be in a very short time repaired, when we shall open a store as usual, with a fresh and seasonable assortment of goods.

We have left on hand a variety of mahogany furniture, a few handsome second hand carriages, a quantity of rum, salt, bar iron, porter, and cheese, hardware, &c. Which we will sell cheap for ready money.

PENNOCK, NICOLSON, & SKIPWITH.

N. B. The brigantine Mercury, will sail for London in ten days; for passage only apply to the Captain at Bermuda Hundred, or to

FULWAR SKIPWITH.

To be Let

A NEAT AND COMMODIOUS

HOUSE & STORE,

WITH a yard paled in, and a kitchen behind, situated on the main street, next to Mr. Nesbit's, and lately occupied by Doctor Thomas Carter. There is a good dry cellar underneath the house, a room behind the store, and three good rooms up stairs. It will answer either for a store, or suit for a private family. Application to be made to Messrs. MONTGOMERY's HENRY, & Co. or to the subscriber.

HENRY WILLEY.

Richmond, January 1, 1787.

FITZWHYLSONN's English School,

IS removed from Mr. Samuel Couch's to Mrs Warricks on the back street, nearly opposite the Mason's Hall.

The satisfaction he gave those who employed him last year, he hopes, will recommend him to the farther patronage of the public.

Terms. Two dollars entrance, and twenty five shillings per quarter.

Richmond, January 19, 1787.

WILLIAMSBURG, Nov. 10, 1786.

INFORMATION is given to the public, that the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the city of Williamsburg, will be continued after the Christmas hollidays, or from the 15th of January next, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. BRACKEN; board and lodging in the Capitol will be discontinued, but may be had in private houses on reasonable terms. The languages, writing and arithmetic will be taught, and the terms will be two pounds five shillings per quarter, to be paid in advance.

☞ Those who choose to learn the

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

May have an opportunity of doing it.

JANUARY 17, 1787.

ANY person having CIVIL LIST or INTEREST WARRANTS to dispose of, will be informed where they may be negociated by application to the Printer hereof.

To be Hired,

A HEARTY YOUNG

NEGRO WOMAN,

WHO CAN WASH,

And do the drugery of a small Family. Inquire of the Printer.

For Sale,

Three hundred and ten acres of land lying on James river, near Hampton, being part of the tract which formerly belonged to Col. William Digges, jun. called,

NEWPORT NEWS.

THE land is rich, is very well timbered with pine and oak, fit for ship building, and there is a very good fishery. The terms may be known by applying to

DAVID JAMESON.

YORK, November 2, 1786.

Two Guineas Reward

STOLEN from the subscriber the 13th instant, a silver WATCH, makers name, J. Rambrandt, London, No. 6260. Any person that will deliver the said watch to me next door to the Post Office, shall receive one guinea reward, and on conviction of the thief, the above reward. THOMAS C MORRIS.

☞ *All watch makers, silversmiths, and others, are requested to stop the above watch if offered for sale.*

Richmond, Dec. 13, 1786

FOR SALE,

About three hundred and fifty ACRES of

LAND,

Part of the tract on which I lately lived with the

HOUSES AND IMPROVEMENTS,

Within a mile of YORK TOWN.

THE superior quality of the land is so generally known that I need not be particular in the discription of it. The buildings are an overseers house, kitchen, quarter, and other out houses. A branch divides the land almost equally and affords ten or twelve acres of very fine unimproved meadow ground and several springs of very fine water on both sides. I will sell the land on either side the branch seperate, or the whole together, as may best suit the purchasers. I will also sell one third part of a situation for a mill within a mile and a half of the town. Possession will be given for one part of the land and situation for the mill immediately, and for the other part of the land the first day of next January. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

LAWRENCE SMITH.

JANUARY 18, 1787.

LOST

IN OR ABOUT THIS CITY,

A Red Cornelian SEAL, SET IN GOLD,

With the initial letters M. E. engraved.

Any person who may have found and will return to the Printer hereof will be handsomely rewarded.

An accurate account of the distance from fort Detroit to the city of Richmond, in Virginia, as expressed in governor Hamilton's journal, before and after his capture by Gen. Clarke, 1779.

From Fort Detroit to the upper Miles portage of the Miamis, of the lake.	
Coasting Eyre at the west end.	240
Across the carrying place to St. Jerome, or the Wabash river.	10
To the Wiatinia town down St. Jerome.	180
To Post Vincennes, by some called the Opost.	108
To the Obio, at St. Jerome Meanders.	200
Up the Obio, to the Rapids.	420
To Harrodsburg.	80
To St. Asiaph, now Lincoln Courthouse	20
To Cumberland Gap, the path through the wilderness.	130
To Mockison Gap.	70
To the town of Abingdon.	40
To Goodwood	30
To the city of Richmond.	280
Total	1808

Fifty Pounds Reward.

LOST

OUT of the house of the subscribers on Monday morning, a small black leather trunk, with eighty two pounds in cash, fifteen hundred dollars in indents, one hundred and five pounds in militia certificates, twenty five pounds sixteen shillings in interest warrants, which in the time of the fire, it is supposed was carried to another house. Whoever will deliver the said trunk, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC & JOSEPH MORDICAI.

Richmond, January 10

FOR SALE,

Or exchanged for a smaller Vessel,

THE BRIGANTINE

BATCHELOR,

Burthen 300 Hogsheads,

Now lying at Portsmouth. The terms may be known by applying to Captain Stephen Hookey on board, or

RICHARD BAKER.

SOUTH QUAY, Jan. 18, 1787.

RICHMOND, January 23, 1787.

THE subscriber wishing to discharge his debts as soon as possible will sell a tract of 363 acres of valuable tobacco and meadow land on James river, in Goochland county, about 36 miles from Richmond. Also his right and interest in a location on a large body of land lying from 7 or 8 to 12 or 15 miles from the Ohio river, on a large creek emptying into the Ohio on the eastern side 6 miles above the mouth of Scioto; which lands if not before disposed of, will be offered for sale at Mr. William Rose's, in this city, on the first Monday in March next, being Henrico court day. For further prticulars inquire of the Honourable William Fleming, in the upper end of Chesterfield, or to CHARLES FLEMING.

POWHATAN, January 23, 1787.

I HAVE for sale 800 acres of LAND lying on Appamattox river, near Jenito bridge, and 28 miles from Richmond, it extends along the said river about three miles, whereof there is supposed to be 300 acres of the first rate low grounds. There is a good dwelling house and all necessary out houses on the premises.——Also 600 acres adjoining the said land, lying on Jenito creek, of excellent quality for tobacco. Possession may be had immediately.---The lands will be shewn and the terms made known by

GEORGE WILLIAMSON.

LONDON, September 9.

Extract of a letter from Marſeilles, Auguſt 26.

A FEW days ſince a ſhipwright drinking in haſte ſome wine, he ſwallowed a waſp; it ſtung him in the gullet yet he continued caulking the veſſel that he was at work upon for a few minutes, till a ſtrangulation ſeized him; upon which he haſtened to a ſurgeon aſſiſted by three of his fellow workmen—but, before he could be got there, he was black in the face, and in the greateſt agony. The ſurgeon bid him point to the place ſtung: He pointed, but ſtill was in the utmoſt agony that can be imagined. The ſurgeon apprehended he would die before he ſhould have time to apply ſomething for his relief. He however mixed ſome honey and ſweet oil, with a little vinegar, and with a ſpoon beat them up together. The firſt ſpoonful which the poor man ſwallowed, put him in freſh pain, as we could eaſily perceive, as did the ſecond and third; but the ſucceeding ones were ſwallowed with leſs difficulty, and he ſoon entirely recovered."

OCTOBER 16. In the contention now carried on with ſo much violence in the ſtates of Holland, adminiſtration has a tickliſh part to play. For if they throw their weight into the Stadtholder's ſcale, then the people of England will cry out that arbitrary power is ſupported in oppoſition to liberty. If, on the contrary, the politics of this country ſhould favour the popular cauſe, then it may be urged, that we have deſerted our good friend and ally the Prince of Orange.

If the republicans were of one party, perhaps the Stadtholder might be obliged to ſubmit, but thoſe provinces which act againſt him are actually divided among themſelves, and ſeem to have no more collective force than the ſtates of North-America

Laſt night an Aurora Borealis occaſioned an alarm of fire, which drew forth almoſt every engine in the liberty of Weſtminſter. It ſeemed in a direction, as if in Bedford-ſquare. The noiſe of the engines collected a mob, all of whom ran, helter ſkelter, towards the ſcene of action; ſome of them proteſting they ſmelt the fire, and others that they heard the crackling of the flames. At length the avenues of Bedford ſquare being approached, it was perceived that the fiery appearance lay further to the north. One fellow attempted a joke upon the men belonging to the engines; by telling them "he gueſſed Lord Mansfield's fiſh ponds at Caen Wood, were on fire!" But his wit was near purchaſing him a drubbing. The humour of another was better reliſhed; he remarked, that "he had ſeen Lord George Gordon walk three times round the ſquare that morning, and that was enough to give the appearance of a conflagration!" On this the engines departed, ſorely diſſatisfied in not being able to claim the premiums given in caſe of fire.

The Paris letters make poſitive mention of intelligence received from Conſtantinople, that a Turkiſh Admiral had ſailed from thence, with nine men of war, for the black ſea, for the purpoſe of oppoſing the encroachments which the Ruſſians are making in that quarter; a circumſtance which bids fair in the end, to bring on a war between the two powers

OCTOBER 21. A letter from Naples, dated September 8, ſays, "Some time ſince an Arabian manuſcript was diſcovered in the convent of Saint Martin at Palermo, and delivered to the Abbe Villa, Profeſſor of the Oriental languages, for the purpoſe of traſlating into latin. This learned man has compleated the undertaking, and it appears from his preface, that the manuſcript is a deſcription of the political government and the œconomical and military inſtitution during the 9th and 10th centuries, when the Saracens were maſters of Sicily. It was the grand Emir Abdalla, ſon of Mahomet, the ſon of Aba-Abbaſan, who ordered the grand Mufti, Muſtapha, his chief Counſellor, to compoſe this work, which ſupplies a chaſm in the hiſtory of Sicily, while that kingdom was in the poſſeſſion of the Saracens."

Extract of a letter from Brigthelmſtone. October 18.

"Sunday the 8th inſtant, exhibited to this town a ſcene of horror. Towards the evening of that ſtormy day a ſhip was driven towards this coaſt, in the utmoſt diſtreſs, and every perſon looking with the dreadful expectation of ſeeing it daſhed to pieces every minute. Not a boat would venture out from hence, although ſome generous and truly ſpirited gentlemen offered large ſums to the boat-men, and likewiſe to accompany them; at length a boat, with ſeven fearleſs Britons, put out from Shoreham, about five miles to the weſt of this town, and after ſome dextrous manœuvres got to the ſhip and took in the wretched crew, (i. e.) the Captain and five men: The reſt being waſhed away in the ſtorm. All beholders ſaw this ſuppoſed reſcue with joy, when lo! (the boat being then very near the ſhore) a ſudden wave filled her, and threw the whole of the thirteen upon the mercy of the ocean. All periſhed except three of the Shoreham people. The ſudden reverſe, from promiſed joy to the moſt confirmed miſery of every beholder, is not to be deſcribed Sir Sampſon Gideon, Mr. O'Brien, and ſome other gentlemen arrived at Shoreham, from this town, about the time the boat was overturned, and after deſcribing the melancholy event upon their return, a ſubſcription was ſet forward in the rooms, and in a few minutes near 200 guineas were collected, his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales ſetting the example with five guineas from himſelf.

"The benovelence of the company ſtopped not here; for, on finding that the four Shoreham men left large families in the utmoſt indigence, a play was acted laſt Saturday for their benefit, in which three gentlemen performed different characters.

"A prologue, written by Mr. O'Brien for the occaſion, was ſpoken by Captain Aſh, who performed a character in the play, and another in the entertainment"

OCTOBER 31. In deſpotick monarchies, juſtice is adminiſtered in a very ſummary manner: We learn by Friday's mail, that the heads of 50 Beys, and other diſtinguiſhed priſoners, have been ſent from Egypt to Conſtantinople, in order to be expoſed on the gates of the Seraglio, in terrorem.

DUBLIN, September 22.

THE culture of that valuable root, the potatoe, has lately engaged the attention of ſome gentlemen of fortune eminently ſkilled in agriculture, among others John Billinſly, Eſq; of the Bath Society, who after two ploughings from an oat ſtubbel, harrowing and dunging at the rate of 30 cart loads of dung per acre, obtained from ſix acres, 550 ſacks of the beſt potatoes (240lb per ſack) 100 ditto middling, and 50 ditto ſmall, in all 700 ſacks; or per acre 116 2-3ds ſacks, or buſhels, at 60lb. per buſhel, 350.

The planting was begun the latter end of April, and finiſhed the 25th of May, in beds eight feet wide, and the alley 2 1-2 feet; then ſets were placed one foot diſtance on the fallow, then dung was ſpread over them, after which they were covered 3 or 4 inches with the earth from the alleys. Five ſacks of ſeed were planted to each acre.

The above gentleman laſt year obtained the Bath Society's premium for the produce of 70 acres of potatoes of which ſix acres, being a fair part of the above, yielded of the beſt potatoes 600 ſacks, 120 middling ditto, and 50 ditto of ſmall: In all 770 ſacks, or per acre 128 1-2 ſacks; buſhels, at 60l. each 380. Here ſeven ſacks to the acre were planted.

BOSTON, JAN. 3.

THE accounts from Springfield are, that on Tueſday laſt week, the day to which the court of common pleas ſtood adjourned, the Juſtices met at that place, but were prevented proceeding to buſineſs, by a party of about 200 rioters who had aſſembled there and taken poſſeſſion of the courthouſe previous to their arrival. As no meaſures were taken for the protection of the court, from a ſuppoſition that the leaders of the mob would not again attempt to ſtop the ſitting of them; and a paper ſigned by Day and Shays, requiring the court not to proceed to buſineſs, being preſented the Juſtices, they ſent an anſwer in writing, purporting that no buſineſs ſhould be done, and immediately ſeparated, upon which the mob diſperſed.

Preparatory arrangements, we are confidently aſſured are now making to protect the court of common pleas, which, agreeably to adjournment, is to ſit at Worceſter the 23d inſtant.

Captain Turner, who arrived here on Thurſday laſt from Amſterdam, on the 23d ult. a little to the eaſtward of George's banks, ſpoke a ſchooner, Capt. Cox, from the banks of Newfoundland, bound for Beverly, who informed him, that ſome weeks before, he ſpoke a ſhip from Briſtol, bound for Shelburne, Nova Scotia, out upwards of an hundred days. and being ſhort of proviſions, had been obliged to kill one man to ſatisfy their hunger.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 28.

WE hear from Branford, that on Thurſday laſt, a lad about 13 years of age, hanged himſelf in the chamber of his father's houſe, with a ſkein of yarn, one end of which he put over the top of a door. It is probable that he meant merely to divert himſelf with frightning ſome other children who were then in the houſe, as he had not exhibited any appearance of diſſatisfaction; the verdict of the jury was accidental death.

NEW YORK, January 2.

THE ſloop Sally, Alexander Gardner, from New-York to Charleſtown, is totally loſt; eight of the paſſengers and crew were taken from the wreck by the Sally, Capt. Deas, from Curacoa to this port.

JANUARY 11. A late London paper ſays: "It is ſaid the French miniſter, in addition to the commercial treaty, has propoſed an offenſive and defenſive one with this country; This would make Great Britain and France the arbiters of Europe, and enſure to them a laſting peace. The propoſal is at leaſt a proof of the pacific diſpoſition of the court of France. Thoſe who have the beſt opportunity of being well informed of the ſtate of the country, ſay, that the miniſter will, at the opening of the ſeſſion, be able to repreſent the commerce and finances of this country, in a more proſperous ſituation than they have been at any period."

Accounts from New London of Dec. 29, ſay: Saturday laſt, a ſchooner, Lovey, maſter, from Nova Scotia, bound to New York, anchored about a mile without our lighthouſe, when the Captain two paſſengers (named Frazer and Newton) and two of the hands came up to the city in their boat: They returned to the veſſel in the evening, and when along-ſide, in attempting to get on board, they ſuddenly ſtepped on the boat's gunwale, which over ſet her, and there being a large ſea, ſhe turned bottom upwards. Capt. Lovey and his two men, by getting hold of different parts of the veſſel, were, by the help of a man on board ſaved; but the two paſſengers drifted off with the boat and were drowned. Frazer was a lieutenant in the Britiſh ſervice, in the late war, and has a family in New York.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam.

LATELY was launced here from the wharf of the East-India company, the ſhip Leviathan, which was built within four months. The maſts lying ready on rafts, were alſo put in, in a very ſhort time. The good order ſhewn by the ſhipwright (under whoſe direction ſeven ſhips have been launched within thirteen months) and the alertneſs of his workmen, were equally admired by a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators. Every ſhip built for the East-India company of Amſterdam, is 150 feet long, and 36 feet wide, and hath two decks and an half."

The diverſions of the common people in Vienna, in the capital of Germany, ſeem to be rude, ſavage, and ferocious, beyond any thing now practiſed by any cultivated nation. A correſpondent has given a curious proof of this, by tranſlating literally one of the handbills which is diſtributed through the ſtreets every Sunday, and on feſtivals, and which runs thus:

"This day, by Imperial licence, in the great amphitheatre, at five o'clock, will begin the following diverſions:

"1ſt, A wild Hungarian ox, in full ſize, (that is, with fire under his tail, and crackers faſtened to his ears and horns, and to other parts of his body) will be ſet upon by dogs.—2d, A bear, will, in the ſam, manner, be baited by dogs. 3d, A great bear will immediately after, be torn by dogs. 4th, A wolf will be hunted by dogs of the fleeteſt kind. 5th, A very furious and enraged wild bull from Hungary, will be attacked by fierce and hungry dogs. 6th, A freſh bear will be attacked by hounds. 7th, Will appear a fierce wild boar, juſt caught, which will now be baited for the firſt time, by dogs defended with iron armour. 8th, A beautiful African tyger. 9th, This will be changed for a bear. 10th, A freſh and fierce Hungarian ox. 11th, and laſtly, A furious and hungry bear, which has had no food for eight days, will attack a young wild bull, and eat him alive upon the ſpot, and if he is unable to complete the buſineſs, a wolf will be ready to help him"

Theſe barbarous ſpectacles are uſually attended by two or three thouſand people, among whom are a great number of ladies!

JAN. 13 As among other manufactures, that of gartering will probably ſoon be ſet up in this country, a gentleman has ſent us the following POSEY, "Sufpice "Coelum, Deſpice Mundum, Reſpice Finem," to be interwoven with the firſt part of American Garters. Of which Poſey (taken from St. Auguſtine) the Gentleman hath alſo ſent us a tranſlation, as follows:

BE three ſhort rules, the Rev'rend Father ſaid,
Fair on the tablet of thy mind pourtray'd;
So life's rough current ſhalt thou ſtem the beſt,
And time ſecure the in a port of reſt
Still fix on Heaven a firm but humble eye;
That plenteous ſource can ev'ry want ſupply —
Deſpiſe the world, but with diſcretion uſe
The means it gives to aid thy better views.—
Regard the end;—there ſhines with purer ray,
The torch that lights us into perfect day. T——.

Subſtance of a TREATY of NAVIGATION and COMMERCE between his Britannic Majeſty and the moſt Chriſtian King, concluded at Verſailles on the 26th of September, 1786, by the right Honourable William Eden, and the Sieur Joſeph Mathias Gerard de Rayneval, Kight, &c. &c. &c. appointed by their reſpective Sovereigns for negociating the ſaid treaty

THE preamble ſets forth, that his Britannic Majeſty, and the moſt Chriſtian King, being equally deſirous of conſolidating a good underſtanding between their reſpective ſubjects, conceive that the moſt effectual means to attain that deſirable end, would be to eſtabliſh ſuch a ſyſtem of commerce as would tend to the mutual convenience of the ſubjects of both kingdoms, and on ſuch a baſis of reciprocity as might, by diſcontinuing the prohibitions and duties which have hitherto been levied. afford the moſt eſſential advantages to the induſtry and manufactures of both kingdoms, and effectually deſtroy illicit trade. For this deſirable purpoſe the Kings of Great Britain and France have ſeverally nominated and appointed the miniſters above-named, who have agreed on a variety of articles, of which the following is the ſubſtance:

There ſhall be an entirely perfect and reciprocal trade and navigation between their reſpective ſubjects in the European dominions of both potentates, on ſuch conditions as hereafter agreed on.

For the future and better ſecurity of this good correſpondence, it is agreed, that in caſe of any rupture hereafter between the high contracting parties (which is not to be conſidered as ſuch till a recall ſhall take place of their reſpective Ambaſſadors) the ſubjects of each country ſhall enjoy the privileges of remaining and trading in the dominions of the other; and twelve months ſhall be reſpectively allowed them to depart, with their property, in caſe their removal be thought neceſſary.

The ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, and thoſe of the moſt Chriſtian King, ſhall not, directly or indirectly, act hoſtilely againſt each other, nor receive commiſſions of any kind from powers who may be enemies to either party. For this purpoſe prohibitions ſhall be publiſhed in all the territories of each power on pain of the moſt ſevere puniſhment to the offenders, beſides making reſtitution to the parties injured. No letters of repriſal ſhall be granted by either power, unleſs where juſtice is denied or delayed; and this denial or delay ſhall not be conſidered as founded, excepting where the petition of the party who applies for the letters of repriſal, are iſſued, that within four months, at the moſt, he may prove that no ſuch denial or delay has actually taken place, or procure ſatisfaction for the injury ſuſtained.

The ſubjects of both countries ſhall have free liberty, without any kind of paſſport, to enter and depart from any of the territories whatſoever of the reſpective ſovereigns, fortified or otherwiſe, ſituated in Europe, and therein to purchaſe whatever may be neceſſary for their convenience or ſubſtance, provided they conform to the eſtabliſhed laws of ſuch country.

The ſubjects and ſhips of either country, with ſuch part of their cargoes as may be unprohibited, are granted permiſſion to approach and enter the ports, rivers, cities, &c. of the other, ſituate in Europe, and remain there, without reſtriction as to time.—They are alſo mutually allowed to reſide there, and purchaſe whatever merchandize they pleaſe, either from the maker or vender. They may alſo keep in warehouſes merchandizes brought from other places, and not be obliged to expoſe the ſame to ſale in a public fair or market. They are not to be ſubject to any duties in conſideration of ſuch privileges, excepting agreeable to this treaty, or which the ſubjects of both parties ſhall themſelves be liable to. They ſhall reſpectively have full liberty to remove themſelves, families, and effects (after paying the uſual duties) wherever they may think proper.—— Free Liberty ſhall be allowed with reſpect to religion; and the ſubjects of one kingdom, dying in the territories of the other, ſhall be allowed convenient places of interment; nor ſhall funerals or tombs of the deceaſed be diſturbed. All the laws of the reſpective kingdoms ſhall remain in force and be put in execution, relative either to navigation or trade, excepting where the preſent treaty ſpecifies to the contrary.

The following TARIFF has been agreed on, in order to fix, on a permanent foundation, the trade between the two nations.

FRENCH wines, directly from France, to pay no more duty than Portugal wines.

Wines, imported directly from that country to Ireland, to pay no more than at preſent.

French vinegar, which now pays a duty of 67l. 5s. 4d. 12-20ths, Engliſh money, per ton, by the preſent

treaty is not to pay any more per ton than 30l. 18s. 10d. 16-20ths Engliſh.

French brandies, which now pay 9s. 6d. 12-20ths per gallon, Engliſh money and meaſure, ſhall only pay 7s.

Olive oil, directly from France, ſhall pay no more than the moſt favoured nations now pay for the ſame article.

Cabinet ware and turnery, cutlery and hardware, and all articles made of iron, ſteel, copper and braſs, ſhall be claſſed, and 10 per cent. ad valorem, be the higheſt duty paid.

Cottens of all ſorts, manufactured in either country, and knit or wove wollens, hoſiery included, ſhall pay in each kingdom, an import duty of 12 per cent ad valorem. Cotten or woollen manufactures, mixed with ſilk, are ſtill to remain prohibited on both ſides.

Five ſhillings, Engliſh, ſhall be paid as a reciprocal import duty on cambricks and lawns, for every demy piece of 7 yards and 3-4, Engliſh meaſure; and linens manufactured of hemp or flax, in the European dominions of either ſovereign, are to pay no higher duties, in Great-Britain or France, than linens made in Flanders and Holland now pay when imported into Great Britain; and linens, of French or Iriſh manufacture, are not to pay any higher duties than linens now pay which are made in Holland, and imported into Ireland.

All articles of ſadlery to pay 15 per cent. ad valorem, as an import duty.

Gauzes to pay 12 per cent. ad valorem.

Millinery, made of lawn, cambrick, gauze, or muſlin, 12 per cent. ad valorem, and unſpecified articles therein uſed to pay the ſame as the moſt favoured nations

Twelve per cent. ad valorem to be paid on earthen ware, porcelain, and pottery.

Twelve per cent. ad valorem to be paid on all plate glaſs and glaſs ware.

On beer, linens of all ſorts, printed or dyed, plate glaſs, and glaſs ware, the King of Great-Britain reſerves to himſelf the right of countervailing, by additional duties, the internal duties now laid on the raw materials.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty reſerves to himſelf the ſame right reſpecting beer, iron and cotten.

For ſecuring the receipt of theſe imports, on the value of the articles above ſpecified, the contracting parties will concert together on the moſt effectual means; and ſhould there be any errors in the ſaid Tariff, they will agree in cauſing them to be rectified.

Merchandiſes, not particulariſed, ſhall pay reciprocally the import and export duties now payable by the moſt favoured European nations.

Ships of the ſubjects of either power, are reſpectively to enjoy all the advantages of the moſt favoured nations; the ſubjects of the contracting parties muſt enjoy the ſame, without prejudice to the advantages they reſerve to themſelves, viz. France, in favour of Spain, by family compact, 1761; and England, by convention between England and Portugal, 1703.

In order that every perſon may know, with certainty, the cuſtoms, impoſts, import and export duties, abovementioned, and to prevent difficulties and diſputes, the particulars of the ſame are to be publicly affixed in all trading cities, town, &c. in the reſpective dominions of both powers. And all officers whatſoever, who ſhall demand or receive any fee or reward, otherwiſe than allowed by the ſaid agreement, ſhall make reſtoration of the ſame to the party who gave it him, and ſuffer the puniſhment the law preſcribes.

Merchandiſes ſhall not be confiſcated or inſpected, under pretence of fraud or defect, of imperfection in working them, &c. but the buyer and ſeller ſhall fix on them what price they may think proper

Merchandiſes from and imported into France by Britiſh ſubjects, in carts, cheſts, &c. ſhall only pay a duty according to the real weight of ſuch merchandizes; and the weight of the packages ſhall be deducted, as has been hitherto the cuſtom in England.

Should any maſter of a ſhip, or any other perſon acting for him, make a miſtake in entering her cargo, neither ſhip nor cargo ſhall be liable to confiſcation for ſuch miſtake; and the owners of the goods omitted to be entered ſhall be entitled to the ſame, on only paying the accuſtomed duties, provided there be not any reaſon to ſuſpect fraud: Nor ſhall the merchant, or maſter of ſuch ſhip be ſubject to any penalty, by reaſon of ſuch omiſſion, if the goods omitted in the declaration ſhould not have been landed before ſuch declaration was made

Should either power eſtabliſh prohibitions, or increaſe the imported duties on goods or merchandiſe of the growth or manufacture of the other, not above ſpecified, the ſame ſhall be general, and not confined to the ſubjects of either of the contracting parties, but operate equally on the ſubjects of the moſt favoured European nations, and in caſe of revoking prohibitions, diminiſhing ſuch duties in favour of any other European nation, the ſame general ſyſtem ſhall be adhered to: The caſes reſerved in the treaty to be always excepted

The capitation tax, or head money, paid in England by French ſubjects, and a duty paid by Engliſh ſubject in France, called argent du chef, to be no longer demanded in either country

Should either power think proper to grant bounties for encouraging the exportation of articles, the natural manufactures or produce of the ſoil, the other party may add to the preſent duties on merchandiſe imported into his dominions, a duty equal to the ſaid bounty This ſtipulation not to affect drawbacks allowed on exportation.

As ſoon as laws can be paſſed in Great-Britain for ſecuring to the ſubjects of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the reciprocal advantages of this treaty, the advantages hereby granted to his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects ſhall take place.

The ſame with reſpect to Ireland.

(The remainder in our next.)

His Britannic Majeſty's packet Duke of Cumberland, Captain Paddy, will ſail with the mail from New York for Falmouth, on Wedneſday the 7th of February, wind and weather permitting.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſt's packet Courier de New York, Chevalier de Jaubert, commander, will ſail with the mail from New York for l'Orient, the 15th of Feb.

With great pleaſure we can inform the public, that through the aſſiduity of ſome of the proprietors of the new line of Stages, the eaſtern male is found, that was ſtolen from the ſtage office at Newark on Saturday the 6th inſtant.

JAN. 22, On the evening of the 18th inſtant, about half paſt eight o'clock, as Mr Yard, Shipcarpenter, of Kenſington, was returning home, he was ſtopped by a fellow near the cauſeway, who demanded his money. Mr. Yard ſtanding on his defence with a good ſtick, with which he was luckily armed, anſwered with ſome ſpirit that he had none; upon which the fellow ſnapped a piſtol at him, and Mr. Yard in return knocked him down, but the villian recovering, again preſented his piſtol, and finding it would not go off, threw it againſt a fence and attempted to get away, but Mr. Yard purſued and overtook him, and with the aſſiſtance of ſome of the neighbours he was ſecured and carried to jail. He proves to be an old offender, and had been but a few days liberated from the place of his preſent abode, to which he was committed for the robbery of Mr. Kay's ſtore ſome time ſince. The piſtol, when picked up, was found to be double charged, and the fellow had the impudence to ſay, that he had come to the aſſiſtance of Mr. Yard.

RICHMOND, February 1.

FRIDAY laſt, Eliſha Laſſetter and Iſaac Reade, two criminals, for murder, were executed at the gallows near this city.

DEATHS.] Mrs. PAGE, ſpouſe of John Page, Eſq; of Roſewell, Glouceſter county.

Mrs. TAYLOR, ſpouſe of Colonel John Taylor, of Richmond county.

Mr. JOHN LOMAX, of Alexandria, for many years a noted tavern keeper in that town.—He had amidſt the frailties of human nature, many virtues, and was generally reſpected as an honeſt man.

"—At laſt Death knocks, poor Lomax cries,
"A coming, Sir,—and then he dies."

ARRIVALS at NORFOLK.

Ship Mary, Goodwin, Boſton.
Brig Induſtry, Heron, Nevis.
Schooner Robin, Clarke, Port au Prince.

CLEARANCES.

Ship South Carolina, King, London.
—Nelly, Fenton, London.
Brig Kitty and Alice, Martin, Newry.
—Recovery, Orr, Jamaica.
Schooner Active, Lawrence Surinam.
—Delight Poulton, St. Vincent.

☞ *Notice is hereby given, that the Commiſſioners appointed for the purpoſe of aſcertaining and liquidating the loſſes ſuſtained by the owners of tobacco burnt at* BYRD's *warehouſes, will meet at Parmicola's tavern on the firſt day of* MARCH *next.*

☞ All perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, for gazettes, advertiſements, &c are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe who ſtand in arrears for gazettes for two years paſt will be diſcontinued, unleſs they immediately pay up and renew their ſubſcription.—A young lad, of reputable parents who can read and ſpell well, will be taken at this office as an apprentice to the printing buſineſs.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On Tueſday the 6th of Feb. at 11 *o'clock, at T. Rutherford's ſtore, oppoſite the capitol, for the benefit of the owners or under-writers,*

A PARCEL of goods removed from the cellar and lumber-houſe after the late fire, conſiſting of the following articles:

SALT,	FLAT IRONS,
NAILS,	IRON POTS,
HOES,	HINGES,
AXES,	LEAD,

FRYING PANS, EARTHEN WARE, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *The goods will be put up in lots convenient to the purchaſers.——The terms, caſh on delivery, with a depoſit of twenty per cent. at time of ſale.*

JOHN STEWART, v. m.

FOR SALE,

Thirty acres of LAND,

Together or in LOTTS,

As may beſt ſuit purchaſers—Agreeably ſituated on the main road leading to Williamſburg, one mile from this city.—For terms apply to

Richmond, Feb. 1, 1787. J. GLYNN.

One Guinea Reward.

WAS left in the neceſſary, adjoining the capitol, between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning a metal ſkeleton watch, made by WALLEY & JONES of Liverpool, No. 355. Whoever delivers the ſaid watch at Mr. Davis's printing office, ſhall receive the above reward.—It is requeſted that the watch may be ſtopt if offered for ſale.

January 30, 1787.

Now Selling,

At the ſubſcriber's STORE Near GALT's tavern, in this CITY.

BEST HYSON TEA, BROWN SUGAR, either whole or retail. Alſo a few hogſheads of WEST INDIA and NEW ENGLAND RUM, which I will ſell at the loweſt prices for caſh.

ROBERT DEMPSTER.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28, 1787.

RICHMOND, January 29, 1787.

THE buſineſs in which I am concerned requiring my removal to Norfolk in the ſpring, thoſe perſons who have any accounts to ſettle with me will call and do it before that time, and thoſe who fail paying the balances due me or the late concern of William Pennock, and Co. will have their bonds, &c. put into the hands of an attorney without further notice from WILLIAM PENNOCK.

Miſſing ſince the FIRE,

A Small TRUNK, containing ſundry popers belonging to the late concern of William Pennock, and Co. the perſon returning it ſhall receive ten dollars reward.

W. P.

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion given in November next.

A beautiful Seat

On JAMES RIVER,

Two miles below *Cobham*,

In Surry county.

THE ſituation and proſpect of this ſeat, is equal to any in this ſtate. The tract of land contains by ſurvey 501 acres, there is on the plantation, a large and commodious dwelling houſe, a new granery, with three rooms below and one above, two new well built, and conſtructed ſtables, kitchen, ſmoak houſe, dairy, and many other convenient houſes Alſo an overſeer's houſe, with two rooms below and above, and a kitchen. The ſoil of the land is equal to any in this part of the country; there is juſt reclaimed 30 acres of meadow land, equal in quality to any in the world, by reputable judges, alſo as many more acres, that plantation will have the uſe of ſeven years.—Its neceſſary to maintain that this plantation has the advantage, of as good a garden as any on the ſouth ſide of James river, and every other advantage that any other ſeat has. I think unneceſſary to paſs any encomiums on the above ſeat, however deſcribing of them it may be. As I preſume no perſon would purchaſe without firſt viewing the premiſes. One half the purchaſe money to be paid on taking poſſeſſion of the land, the ballance to be divided into two annual payments, on giving bond and approved ſecurity. Should any perſon with to purchaſe and have poſſeſion immediately, I ſhould have no objection to give it up, on receiving one fourth of the purchaſe money, and the ballance of half the whole amount in November next. To accommodate the purchaſer, I would take boys, young fellows, and certificates in part pay.

JAMES ALLEN BRADBY.

January 29, 1787.

YORK TOWN, January 28, 1787.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 27th inſtant, out of Mrs. Gibbon's ſtable, in York town, a light SORREL HORSE, about fifteen hands and an inch high, raw-boned, a ſmall head, with a little white ſpot in his face, one of his hind feet white as high as the paſtern joint, ſome white ſpots on his back, occaſioned by a ſaddle.—At the ſame time was taken, a ſingle ſkirt ſaddle, about one third worn, plated ſtirrups and boſſes, a green cloth bound with red. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, that the owner may get his property, and the thief his deſerts, ſhall receive five pounds, and for the horſe and ſaddle three pounds.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

MECKLENBURG, January 8, 1787.

I AM told that Mr. Charles Allen, of this county has two bonds of mine for 100l. each, which it ſeems he won of me at Huſtle-cap or ſome other trivial game: However I neither remember the gaming nor ſigning any ſuch. If therefore any ſuch bonds does really exiſt and the ſaid Allen ſhould offer them to any perſon or perſons, I deſire that ſuch perſon may pay no attention to them, as I never mean to pay a farthing. My ſituation in life makes it notorious, that I get no part of my living by gambling, and I ſhould be very ſorry that any part of my labour ſhould be taken from my family and thrown away on ſhapers.

WOOD HINTON.

N. B. I am told the ſaid bonds bears date in 1783.

MR. CAPUS,

FROM the Royal Opera in Paris, intends opening a DANCING SCHOOL, at his houſe on Shockoe hill, (lately occupied by Mr Queſnay) oppoſite the Capitol; where ladies and gentlemen that with to enter as his ſcholars, will be admitted on the following terms: One guinea entrance, and twelve pounds per annum; payable every month in advance.

His knowledge in that line, gives him reaſon to hope this undertaking will meet with the approbation of the public, whoſe patronage it will be his ſtudy to deſerve, by the moſt aſſiduous and regular attendance on his pupils He will teach them the plain minuet, the minuet of the Graces, the Hunting, and the minuet de la Cour, with their reſpective Gavotes; the Allemande, with all the ſteps and figures for Cotillons, Country Dances, and the Hornpipe.

For the conveniency of thoſe gentlemen who cannot attend his public ſchool, he will open a private one, every Wedneſday and Saturday evening; and the public chool will be attended every Tueſday and Friday, in ſthe morning and afternoon.

☞ Mr CAPUS will take ſcholars to inſtruct in MUSIC, viz harpſichord, forte piano, violin, German flute, guitar, and violincello.—Will alſo teach to read, write, and ſpeak properly the French language, at the uſual prices.

RICHMOND, January 1, 1787.

POETRY.

The dying Chriſtian's Soliloquy.

IMITATION OF MARCUS AURELIUS.

WHY ſhrinks my weak nature? ah? what can it mean?
Why flutters my heart, which, till now, was ſerene?
Why ling'ring and trembling, when glory's ſo near?—
Or whence this enchantment that fetters me here?
Thou world of illuſions, for ever adieu!
Your phantoms, unhallow'd, recede from my view:
New worlds and new wonders my paſſions invite;
And glories ineffable dawn on my ſight!
Hail! viſions celeſtial; and THOU, devine ſource
Of life, hope and glory! if e'er, in my courſe,
Thy grace has reliev'd and exalted my heart,
Now let me in peace, and in triumph depart,
'Tis done—Lo, they come! bright celeſtials deſcend;
Saints, angels, and ſeraphs, their ſymphonies lend:
The ſpheres are all vocal—the raptures draw near;
Immortal vibrations refound in my ear.
Ceaſe, ceaſe, then fond nature! Oh! ceaſe thy vain ſtrife.
And let me now languiſh and die into life;
Beſt powers! receive me,——I mount on your wing—
Oh! grave, where's thy victʼry? Oh? death, where's thy ſting?

ON WOMAN.

EACH creature's link'd to that below it,
All nature, if obſerv'd, will ſhow it;
And, upward ſtill, our ſearch will prove
Each link'd again to that above.

Heaven, when it had created man,
Unfiniſh'd ſaw creation's plan;
Though man and angel were a-kin,
There yet appear'd ſome gap between;
Nor would the links together meet,
Till woman did the chain complete.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND NOW SELLNIG,

At T. NICOLSON's OFFICE.

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year 1787.

THE FRIENDS OF
Meſſrs. Croſbie & Greenwood,
OF LIVERPOOL,
Are reſpectfully informed that

THE BRIGANTINE
BELLONA,
ROBERT KELSICK, Maſter.

BURTHEN 300 hogſheads, will take in tobacco to their addreſs at Norfolk, at 6 l. per ton The Bellona is a remarkable ſtrong Britiſh built veſſel, two years old, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. Will ſail in February enſuing.

ROBERT HAYES.

Hanover Town, Dec. 25, 1786.

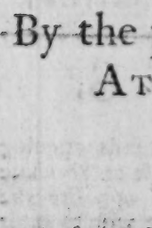
I will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, tobacco or naval ſtores,

An extenſive ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,
NAILS,
LOAF SUGAR,
By the package, &c. now laying
AT NORFOLK.

ROBERT HAYES.

At Norfolk, for Liverpool.



THE BRIGANTINE
KITTY,
JOHN HUSTON, Maſter.

BURTHEN 180 hogſheads, is a very ſtrong veſſel with a Mediterranean paſs, will receive tobacco or naval ſtores, to the addreſs of Meſſrs. Croſbie & Greenwood, merchants there.——For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has for ſale, on board the
KITTY,
A few barrels of good
ANTIGUA SUGARS,
AND SOME COALS.

NORFOLK, Dec. 26, 1786.

THOMAS BREND,

Book Binder and Stationer,

INFORMS the public in general, and his old cuſtomers in particular, that he now occupies a ſhop near the market houſe; where he carries on his buſineſs in all its various branches, merchants may be furniſhed with any kind of blank account books, made and ruled to any pattern given. County court clerks, and ſheriffs, with record and other books for the uſe of their different offices.

He has on hand a variety of

Blank account books,
Latin, greek, and French ſchool books,
Dictionaries of various languages,
A ſmall collection of new novels, and other Engliſh books,
Alſo bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling books, and primmers,
Ink ſtands of various ſorts, and ſizes,
Pounce and ſand boxes,
Quills wax, and wafers of the firſt quality,
Pocket books, and letter caſes,
Slates and pencils,
Indian rubbers,
Letter folders,
Money ſcales and weights,
And a few dozen of the very higheſt finiſhed penknives,

Alſo a variety of other articles in the Stationary may too tedious to enumerate.

A few copies of
STARK's JUSTICE,
Are ſtill on hand.

N. B. By ſundry loſſes which I have ſuſtained by giving credit, and conſidering the ſmall ſtock I have for carrying on my buſineſs, I am come to a determined reſolution to give no further credit but to ſuch as have been punctual in their payments; and therefore I beg that thoſe who ſhould want any thing in my way for the future (that do not live in this city) either to ſend the money, or appoint ſome citizen to pay it for them.

NOVEMBER 6, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber deſirous of diſcharging the demands againſt him, intends to ſell one thouſand acres of land on James river below his merchant mills, on Falling creek; there are about one hundred acres of low ground and meadow, ſeveral good houſes and not more than 130 or 150 acres cleared.

He will alſo ſell his merchant mill, which has not been finiſhed more than two years, and is as compleatly finiſhed to run four pair of ſtones, (only three pair are up) as any mill on this continent; the tide flows up to the mill door at half flood. A particular deſcription of either the land or mill is thought unneſſary, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe either, without viewing the premiſes, I will endeavour to make the payments as convenient to the purchaſers as poſſible. Whoever purchaſes the mill may have 100 acres of land with her. If either is ſold, immediate poſſeſſion may be had.

ARCHIBALD CARY.

Notice for the laſt time

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Mr SEYMOUR POWELL, of York town, are hereby deſired to pay their reſpective accounts immediately, and thoſe perſons who may have any legal claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known, to

JANE POWELL, Exʼrx.

YORK, January 1.

To be Let,

On a ground rent or building leaſe.

TWO GOSPORT LOTS

Number eighteen and nineteen, lying upon the river,

VERY fit for carpenters or for building warehouſes as there is water for a ſhip of one thouſand tons within a few yards of the ſhore. Encouragement will be given to ſuch as incline to improve, by an advance of part of the money for the buildings, or by a leaſe free of rent for ſome years. Thoſe who chuſe to treat may apply to Meſſrs. HARRISON, NICKOLLS, & Co. Portſmouth, or Wm. Alexander, & Co. Richmond.

Richmond, October 26, 1786.

To be diſpoſed of

ON VERY MODERATE TERMS,

THE WHOLE OF MY

Drugs and Medicines,
And SHOP utenſils

As they now ſtand in the city of Richmond.

For caſh or James river tobacco. Credit will be allowed on giving bond with good ſecurity.

3w WM. CARTER, Sen.

Williamſburg, Dec. 30, 1786.

To be Hired,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A Negro Woman,

Who has been uſed to houſe work, and a very good waſher and ironer. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, December 26, 1786.

Taxes payable for 1786.

NOTE.

IN the publication from this office dated the 10th of July laſt, enumerating the warrants &c. admiſſible for the revenue taxes of 1786, the warrants for intereſt on Loan Office certificates of this ſtate were through miſtake ſaid to be receivable *for any part of the ſaid taxes*, they are admiſſible only for the taxes on free male tithables, horſes, mares, colts, mules, cattle, wheels, billiard tables, and ordinary licences.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, Dec. 18, 1786.

York Grammar School,

DECEMBER 5, 1786.

MR. EVANS,

TAKES the liberty of reminding his friends and the public that he continues the tuition of youth in the Greek, Latin, and Engliſh languages; writing and accounts; geography and the uſe of the globes.

That his pupils may be no longer retarded in the proſecution of their ſtudies by the want of proper books, he has imported a collection of ſuch Claſſic authors as are uſually read in ſchools, to accommodate them with, upon current terms. And as he conſiders the ſtudy of geography a matter of conſiderable importance, at leaſt to his SENIOR ſcholars, he is furniſhed for the purpoſe with an elegant pair of twelve inch globes, compriſing the lateſt diſcoveries; a planatarium, which conveys a diſtinct general idea of the ſolar ſyſtem and another machine of his own invention, repreſenting ſtill more ſimiliarly the revolution of the ſeaſons; together with ſeveral ſets of maps, particularly a large atlas of forty maps.

He preſumes therefore, that his ſchool will be allowed to be well furniſhed with the means and materials of inſtruction; but for his ſkill and aſſiduity in the application of theſe, he relies upon the future proficiency of his pupils as his beſt vouchers.

As it is by no means Mr. Evans's deſire to have a mixed and crouded ſchool, he fixes upon one general price, which is £. 10 per annum, to be paid half-yearly, with one dollar at entrance towards fuel for the year.

He begs leave to add, that there is no longer any difficulty in boarding boys in town; for, excluſive of other convenient places, Mr. and Mrs Wiſe make it their ſole buſineſs to accommodate youth; to whoſe care Mr. Evans has much confidence in recommending them.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS Martha Ward, has taken upon herſelf the liberty of having ſome of my tobacco booked in her name, I do hereby caution the inſpectors againſt the ſame in future; and all perſons dealing with her or for her hereafter, for any commodity, excepting it is what ſhe makes with her own hands. She has been guilty of many ſuch acts which ſhall be proved by me hereafter.

JOSEPH WARD, Jun.

Henrico, January 8, 1787.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder on Monday the 5th day of February at the late dwelling houſe of Colonel William Brown dec. in Surry county, the perſonal eſtate of the dec.

AMONG WHICH ARE SOME VALUABLE

GOODS,

LATELY IMPORTED.

Three months credit will be given for all ſums above 5 l. upon bond and good ſecurity. All perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to make them known, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment to

WILLIAM BROWN,
BENJAMIN BROWN,
JOHN H. COCKE, } Exʼors.

JANUARY 9, 1787.

The remaining warrants for the fourth years intereſt on

Military Certificates

Which have been regiſtered at the Treaſury agreeably to law will be paid off on application.

J. AMBLER.

Treaſury Office. December 12, 1786.

A VARIETY OF

BLANKS,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.